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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/767,951	01/24/2001	Ken Clubb	003636.0094	2786

7590

04/19/2004

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EXAMINER

BRANCOLINI, JOHN R

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2153

13

DATE MAILED: 04/19/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/767,951

Applicant(s)

CLUBB ET AL.

Examiner

John R Brancolini

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the corresponding address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 January 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 13, 19, 38 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### **DETAILED ACTION**

Claims 1-44 are pending in the application.

#### ***Priority***

The application is a continuation in part to application number 09/494553, now abandoned. The effective filing date of the application is January 31, 2000.

#### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 4 January 2002 was filed after the mailing date of the application on 24 January 2001. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

#### ***Drawings***

The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference sign(s) not mentioned in the description:

- Figure 3 Items 302, 304, 306.

A proposed drawing correction, corrected drawings, or amendment to the specification to add the reference sign(s) in the description, are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

### ***Claim Objections***

Claims 13, 19, 38 are objected to because of the following informalities:

- A claim which depends from a dependent claim should not be separated by any claim which does not also depend from said dependent claim.

Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-8, 11-15, 18-22, 26-30, 32-36, 39-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Casper et al (US Patent Number 6505248), hereinafter referred to as Casper, in view of Ramasubramani et al. (US Patent 6233577, supplied in the IDS), hereinafter referred to as Ramas.

In regards to claim 1, Casper discloses a messaging system communicating a message between a client device and servers over a plurality of wired networks, and wherein a web server communicates with the server, a method for monitoring status of the server with remote monitor clients, the method comprising:

- Publishing a list of available servers to the remote monitor clients (a complete listing of all available servers is presented to the client, server selection field 320b in Figure 3b is the complete listing of available servers, col 8 line 62 – col 9 line 2).
- Receiving servers selected from the list of available servers from the remote monitor clients (Figure 5 step 510 shows receiving a request from the client for information regarding a selected server).
- Dynamically generating information about the selected servers with the web server (Figure 5 step 530 shows the generation of an output file based on the information from the selected remote server, see also col 12 lines 16-24)
- Providing the dynamically generated information from the web server to the remote monitor clients (Figure 5 step 535, the file is transferred to the client, see also col 12 lines 44-53).

Casper, however, lacks the feature of utilizing a wireless network, which is adapted to support a one or more wireless network protocols.

Ramas discloses a method of maintaining a certificate management system for two-way communication in a data network. Ramas shows the network can be wireless and implement one or more wireless network protocols (col 4 lines 55-64 shows the use of an airnet, or wireless network, along with multiple protocols). Ramas teaches the use of a wireless network allows a user to utilize a mobile computing device in the network, which gives the user a greater range of portability and mobility (col 2 lines 24-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the monitoring system as disclosed by Casper to include functioning in a wireless network which is adapted to support one or more wireless protocols as taught by Ramas to allow a user to utilize a mobile computing device in the network, which gives the user a greater range of portability and mobility.

In regards to claim 2, Casper discloses retrieving the list of available servers from a database with the web server (Figure 1 Item 130 shows a database stored on the web, or managing server, the database storing all necessary information regarding the available servers the user can access, this listing is published in window 320b, Figure 3b, in the user's browser, see col 5 lines 40-48 for an example).

In regards to claim 3, Casper discloses the database is a message router database (the database is used to store information received from the various servers, the information is then routed to the user based on their request, col 5 lines 37-51).

In regards to claim 4, Casper discloses the dynamically generating step comprises:

- Examining a cache of the web server for the information (a hard disk acts as a cache storing the database containing the information files the client can request, upon a request the hard disk is examined for the requested information, col 7 lines 13-17, col 8 lines 19-26).

- If the information is not present in the cache, retrieving the information from the selected server and storing the information in the cache (when the database needs updated for a request, the data is collected from the selected servers, col 7 lines 45-49).

In regards to claim 5, Casper discloses receiving a request for selected information from the selected servers (the user can send a request to the managing server for a status on the selected servers, col 8 lines 15-19).

In regards to claim 6, Casper discloses the dynamically generated information is the selected information (the managing server dynamically generates the information report based on the requested information, col 5 lines 45-51, col 8 lines 19-28).

In regards to claim 7, Casper fails to disclose determining an access level of the remote monitor client to receive information, and providing only information corresponding to the access level to the remote monitor client.

Ramas discloses a system of digital certificate management, which includes determining an access level of the remote monitor client to receive information (a user is examined, and if the user is verified, a certificate is issued from a database of managed certificates, col 3 lines 48-59 which define the use of certificates for security, and col 4 lines 9-28 which describes verifying a user and assigning a level of security to the user) and providing only information corresponding to the access level to the remote monitor

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client. Ramas teaches these features are beneficial to adding to the security of a networked system by allowing only authorized users access (col 3 lines 48-52).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Casper to include a system of digital certificate management, which includes determining an access level of the remote monitor client to receive information, and providing only information corresponding to the access level to the remote monitor client as taught by Ramas to add to the security of a networked system by allowing only authorized users access.

In regards to claim 8, Casper fails to disclose issuing the remote monitor client a digital certificate, associating the digital certificate with the access level, and examining the digital certificate.

Ramas (see claim 7 discussion for certificate overview) discloses issuing a client a digital certificate (col 3 lines 60-62), associating the certificate with an access level (a hierarchal chain of certificate access is created where the authority issuing or receiving the certificate is given a security level in the chain, col 4 lines 29-50), and examining the digital certificate (col 4 lines 18-24). Ramas teaches that issuing a digital certificate, associating an access level, and examining the digital certificate is an added security feature in a network as it only allows authorized users access to the network resources.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Casper to include issuing a digital certificate, associating an access level, and examining the digital certificate as taught by Ramas to provide an added



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security feature in a network which only allows authorized users access to the network resources.

In regards to claim 11, Casper discloses the dynamically generated information includes at least one of logging and status information (the information contains status information, col 8 lines 17-19).

In regards to claim 12, Casper fails to disclose the web server and remote monitor client communicate over a network utilizing HTTP-S.

Ramas discloses a method of secure communication over a network which utilizes HTTP-S (col 5 lines 27-36). Ramas teaches utilizing HTTP-S is advantageous as it is a secure version of HTTP and is useful in situations where one needs authenticated communications.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Casper to include utilizing HTTP-S as taught by Ramas to allow for a secure version of HTTP which is useful in situations where one needs authenticated communications.

In regards to claim 13, Casper discloses providing a list of available servers to the client, but fails to disclose determining a level of authorization for a user.

As seen in the discussion of claim 8, Ramas teaches associating a level of access in a hierarchal chain of computers to a user in order to create a hierarchal system of security and allow only authorized users access to certain network resources.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Casper to include determining a level of authorization for a user as taught by Ramas in order to create a hierarchal system of security and allow only authorized users access to certain network resources.

In regards to claim 14, Casper fails to disclose the web server and remote monitor client communicate over a network utilizing HTTP.

Ramas discloses a method of secure communication over a network which utilizes HTTP (col 5 lines 27-36). Ramas teaches utilizing HTTP will enable a network to run on the transport control protocol and control the connection of the well-known HyperText Markup Language browser, which simplifies the network communication protocols.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Casper to include utilizing HTTP as taught by Ramas to enable a network to run on the transport control protocol and control the connection of the well known HyperText Markup Language browser, which simplifies the network communication protocols.

In regards to claim 15, Casper discloses the dynamically generating step comprises issuing a get command from the web server to the servers to obtain the information (at certain data collection times, the managing server sends a message to get the information from the remote servers, the information is gathered, formed into a file and transferred to the managing server, col 7 lines 42-49, 50-63).

In regards to claim 18, Casper discloses the servers include at least one of a protocol gateway, a message router, and a back-end server (Figure 1 shows an overview of the system, where the server is shown as a back-end, or remote server).

In regards to claim 19, Casper discloses the receiving step comprises receiving from the remote monitor client a get command for the information at the web server (the client sends a command to the managing server to get, or gather the requested information, col 8 lines 15-22).

In regards to claim 20, Casper discloses a messaging system communicating a message between a client device and servers over a plurality of wired networks, and wherein a web server communicates with the servers, a method for monitoring status of the servers with remote monitor clients, comprising:

- Receiving a list of available servers at the remote monitor client from the web server (a complete listing of all available servers is presented to the client, server

selection field 320b in Figure 3b is the complete listing of available servers, col 8 line 62 – col 9 line 2).

- Selecting servers from the list of available servers (the client utilizes server selection field to select the servers to download status information from, col 8 line 62 – col 9 line 2).
- Transmitting a list of selected servers from the remote monitor client to the web server (Figure 5 step 510 shows receiving a request from the client for information regarding a selected server).
- Receiving information about the selected servers at the remote monitor client from the web server (Figure 5 step 535, the file is transferred to the client, see also col 12 lines 44-53).

Casper, however, lacks the feature of utilizing a wireless network, which is adapted to support a one or more wireless network protocols.

Ramas discloses a method of maintaining a certificate management system for two-way communication in a data network. Ramas shows the network can be wireless and implement one or more wireless network protocols (col 4 lines 55-64 shows the use of an airnet, or wireless network, along with multiple protocols). Ramas teaches the use of a wireless network allows a user to utilize a mobile computing device in the network, which gives the user a greater range of portability and mobility (col 2 lines 24-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the monitoring system as disclosed by Casper to include functioning in a wireless network which is adapted to support one or more wireless protocols as

taught by Ramas to allow a user to utilize a mobile computing device in the network, which gives the user a greater range of portability and mobility.

In regards to claim 21, Casper discloses displaying the information at the remote monitor client with a browser (a browser is used at the client for viewing the files as seen in figure 3f, see also col 9 lines 42-43).

In regards to claim 22, Casper discloses displaying information from more than one server simultaneously with the browser (Figure 3f shows multiple server result sets shown in a single browser window).

In regards to claim 26, Casper discloses the information includes at least one of logging and status information (the information contains status information, col 8 lines 17-19).

In regards to claim 27, Casper fails to disclose the web server and remote monitor client communicate over a network utilizing HTTP-S.

Ramas discloses a method of secure communication over a network which utilizes HTTP-S (col 5 lines 27-36). Ramas teaches utilizing HTTP-S is advantageous as it is a secure version of HTTP and is useful in situations where one needs authenticated communications.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Casper to include utilizing HTTP-S as taught by Ramas to allow for a secure version of HTTP which is useful in situations where one needs authenticated communications.

In regards to claim 28, Casper discloses the list of available servers only includes servers a particular remote monitor client is authorized to view (Figure 3b, item 320b shows a listing of servers, the user is only able to select from the listing a server connected to the network that the user is authorized to view, see also col 8 line 66 – col 9 line 2).

In regards to claim 29, Casper discloses requesting specific information about the selected servers from the web server (the user can send a request to the managing server for a status on the selected servers, col 8 lines 15-19).

In regards to claim 30, Casper discloses the requesting step comprises issuing a get command from the remote monitor client to the web server to obtain the specific information (at certain data collection times, the managing server sends a message to get the information from the remote servers, the information is gathered, formed into a file and transferred to the managing server, col 7 lines 42-49, 50-63).

In regards to claim 32, Casper discloses the servers include at least one of a protocol gateway, a message router, and a back-end server (Figure 1 shows an overview of the system, where the server is shown as a back-end, or remote server).

In regards to claim 33, Casper discloses a remote monitoring system, comprising:

- A client device (Figure 1 shows several user nodes, or clients).
- A server having stored therein a server application, which is adapted to be executed by the server (Figure 1 item 105 shows a managing server, which has an application, item 125, adapted to be executed by the server).
- A protocol gateway encapsulating a fundamental network protocol (Casper includes the network may contain a gateway, which would encapsulate a network protocol, col 7 lines 29-37).
- At least one message router for routing the message between the protocol gateway and the server (Casper includes the network may contain a message router, col 7 lines 29-37).
- Means for providing status and logging information from at least one of the server, protocol gateway, and message router to a remote monitor client (Figure 5 step 535, the file is transferred from the managing server to the client, see also col 12 lines 44-53).

Casper, however, lacks the feature of utilizing a wireless network, which is adapted to support a one or more wireless network protocols.

Ramas discloses a method of maintaining a certificate management system for two-way communication in a data network. Ramas shows the network can be wireless and implement one or more wireless network protocols (col 4 lines 55-64 shows the use of an ainet, or wireless network, along with multiple protocols). Ramas teaches the use of a wireless network allows a user to utilize a mobile computing device in the network, which gives the user a greater range of portability and mobility (col 2 lines 24-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the monitoring system as disclosed by Casper to include functioning in a wireless network which is adapted to support one or more wireless protocols as taught by Ramas to allow a user to utilize a mobile computing device in the network, which gives the user a greater range of portability and mobility.

In regards to claim 34, Casper discloses the means for providing information comprises at least one web server communicating with the remote monitor client and at least one of the server, the protocol gateway, and the message router (Figure 1 shows an overview of the system, where the server is shown as a back-end, or remote server).

In regards to claim 35, Casper discloses the web server further comprises means for compiling a list of available servers, protocol gateways, and message routers and providing the list to the remote monitor client (Figure 1 Item 130 shows a database stored on the web, or managing server, the database storing a listing of the available



servers, this listing is published in window 320b, Figure 3b, in the user's browser, see col 5 lines 40-48 for an example).

In regards to claim 36, Casper discloses means for gathering requested information from at least one of the server, protocol gateway, and message router and providing the requested information to the remote monitor client (at certain data collection times, the managing server sends a message to get the information from the remote servers, the information is gathered, formed into a file and transferred to the managing server, which forwards the information to the client, col 7 lines 42-49, 50-63).

In regards to claim 39, Casper fails to disclose the web server and remote monitor client communicate over a network utilizing HTTP.

Ramas discloses a method of secure communication over a network which utilizes HTTP (col 5 lines 27-36). Ramas teaches utilizing HTTP will enable a network to run on the transport control protocol and control the connection of the well-known HyperText Markup Language browser, which simplifies the network communication protocols.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Casper to include utilizing HTTP as taught by Ramas to enable a network to run on the transport control protocol and control the connection of the well known HyperText Markup Language browser, which simplifies the network communication protocols.

In regards to claim 40, Casper fails to disclose the web server and remote monitor client communicate over a network utilizing HTTP-S.

Ramas discloses a method of secure communication over a network which utilizes HTTP-S (col 5 lines 27-36). Ramas teaches utilizing HTTP-S is advantageous as it is a secure version of HTTP and is useful in situations where one needs authenticated communications.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Casper to include utilizing HTTP-S as taught by Ramas to allow for a secure version of HTTP which is useful in situations where one needs authenticated communications.

In regards to claim 41, Casper discloses a communications system including a server, which is adapted to run a server application (Figure 1 item 105 shows a managing server, which has an application, item 125, adapted to be executed by the server), a plurality of message routers, each of which is coupled to the server (Casper includes the network may contain a message router, col 7 lines 29-37), a plurality of protocol gateways, each of which is coupled to each one of the plurality of message routers (Casper includes the network may contain a gateway, which would encapsulate a network protocol, col 7 lines 29-37), a wired network, which is adapted to couple the server, through one or more of the plurality of message routers and one or more of the plurality of protocol gateways, to a plurality of client devices (Figure 1 shows the

network coupling the server to a plurality of clients, col 7 lines 29-37 shows that the network may also contain routers and gateways coupled to the network), and a web server communicating with the server, the protocol gateways, and the message routers, a computer useable information storage medium storing computer readable program code means for causing a computer to perform the steps of:

- Publishing a list of available servers to the remote monitor clients (a complete listing of all available servers is presented to the client, server selection field 320b in Figure 3b is the complete listing of available servers, col 8 line 62 – col 9 line 2).
- Receiving selected servers from the remote monitor clients (Figure 5 step 510 shows receiving a request from the client for information regarding a selected server).
- Dynamically generating information about the selected servers with the web server (Figure 5 step 530 shows the generation of an output file based on the information from the selected remote server, see also col 12 lines 16-24)
- Providing the dynamically generated information from the web server to the remote monitor clients (Figure 5 step 535, the file is transferred to the client, see also col 12 lines 44-53).

Casper, however, lacks the feature of utilizing a wireless network, which is adapted to support a one or more wireless network protocols.

Ramas discloses a method of maintaining a certificate management system for two-way communication in a data network. Ramas shows the network can be wireless

and implement one or more wireless network protocols (col 4 lines 55-64 shows the use of an ainet, or wireless network, along with multiple protocols). Ramas teaches the use of a wireless network allows a user to utilize a mobile computing device in the network, which gives the user a greater range of portability and mobility (col 2 lines 24-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the monitoring system as disclosed by Casper to include functioning in a wireless network which is adapted to support one or more wireless protocols as taught by Ramas to allow a user to utilize a mobile computing device in the network, which gives the user a greater range of portability and mobility.

In regards to claim 42, Casper discloses retrieving the list of available servers from a database with the web server (Figure 1 Item 130 shows a database stored on the web, or managing server, the database storing all necessary information regarding the available servers the user can access, this listing is published in window 320b, Figure 3b, in the user's browser, see col 5 lines 40-48 for an example).

In regards to claim 43, Casper discloses:

- Examining a cache of the web server for the information (a hard disk acts as a cache storing the database containing the information files the client can request, upon a request the hard disk is examined for the requested information, col 7 lines 13-17, col 8 lines 19-26).

- If the information is not present in the cache, retrieving the information from the selected server and storing the information in the cache (when the database needs updated for a request, the data is collected from the selected servers, col 7 lines 45-49).

In regards to claim 44, Casper fails to disclose determining an access level of the remote monitor client to receive information, and providing only information corresponding to the access level to the remote monitor client.

Ramas discloses a system of digital certificate management, which includes determining an access level of the remote monitor client to receive information (a user is examined, and if the user is verified, a certificate is issued from a database of managed certificates, col 3 lines 48-59 which define the use of certificates for security, and col 4 lines 9-28 which describes verifying a user and assigning a level of security to the user) and providing only information corresponding to the access level to the remote monitor client. Ramas teaches these features are beneficial to adding to the security of a networked system by allowing only authorized users access (col 3 lines 48-52).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Casper to include a system of digital certificate management, which includes determining an access level of the remote monitor client to receive information, and providing only information corresponding to the access level to the remote monitor client as taught by Ramas to add to the security of a networked system by allowing only authorized users access.

Claims 9-10, 16-17, 23-25, 31, 37-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Casper in view of Ramas as applied to claims 1-8, 11-15, 18-22, 26-30, 32-36, 39-44 above, and further in view of Rajan et al. (US Parent 6633910), hereinafter referred to as Rajan.

In regards to claims 9, 17, 23 and 37, Casper in view of Ramas discloses providing the requested dynamically generated information to the client, but fails to disclose the information is provided as an XML document.

Rajan discloses a system of real time monitoring of web-based services which includes reporting information in XML documents (col 8 lines 15-24 teaches that information is reported back to a requesting machine in the form of an XML document). Ramas teaches this is beneficial as XML can act as a stable proprietary language and as an intermediary data-conversion language useful for transmission that is logically between pure HTML and a device specific protocol language.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the transmission of information as disclosed by Casper in view of Ramas to include providing the information as an XML document as taught by Rajan for the reasons that XML can act as a stable proprietary language and as a intermediary data-conversion language useful for transmission that is logically between pure HTML and a device specific protocol language.

In regards to claims 10, 25, and 38, Casper in view of Ramas discloses providing a listing of available servers, but fails to disclose providing the list as an XML document.

Rajan discloses a system of real time monitoring of web-based services which includes reporting information in XML documents (as can be seen in the discussion of claims 9, 17, 23 and 37).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the providing of a listing of servers as disclosed by Casper in view of Ramas to include providing the listing as an XML document as taught by Rajan for the reasons that XML can act as a stable proprietary language and as a intermediary data-conversion language useful for transmission that is logically between pure HTML and a device specific protocol language.

In regards to claims 16 and 31, Casper in view of Ramas discloses responding to the get command by a client by providing information to the web server, but fails to disclose the information being provided in an XML document.

Rajan discloses a system of real time monitoring of web-based services which includes reporting information in XML documents (as can be seen in the discussion of claims 9, 17, 23 and 37).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the responding to a get command by providing information to the web server as disclosed by Casper in view of Ramas to include providing the response to the get command as an XML document as taught by Rajan for the reasons that XML

can act as a stable proprietary language and as a intermediary data-conversion language useful for transmission that is logically between pure HTML and a device specific protocol language.

In regards to claim 24, Casper in view of Ramas discloses parsing a message to obtain several pieces of data, but fails to disclose the message is an XML message.

Rajan discloses a system of real time monitoring of web-based services which includes reporting information in XML documents (as can be seen in the discussion of claims 9, 17, 23 and 37).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the message to be parsed as disclosed by Casper in view of Ramas to include providing the message to be parsed as an XML document as taught by Rajan for the reasons that XML can act as a stable proprietary language and as a intermediary data-conversion language useful for transmission that is logically between pure HTML and a device specific protocol language.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John R Brancolini whose telephone number is (703) 305-7107. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 7am-5:30pm.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (703) 305-4792. The fax phone



number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JRB



FRANTZ B. JEAN  
PRIMARY EXAMINER